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MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1954

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Dock Strike

THE London dock strike situation has reached a stage of crisis where any further deterioration will threaten the country with complete chaos. There is no apparent solution to the deadlock which becomes more firmly fixed every day as the unions receive increasing support from their branches and allied unions in other parts of the country. All responsible appeals to the men to return to work have been ignored. The Government's attempts at intervention—by direct negotiations with the unions—have failed. The employers are adamant: no return to work until employers agree to negotiate on the points at issue (among them whether overtime should be compulsory). The employers are equally emphatic: no discussion until employees return to work. The Government has set up a Court of Inquiry, an essential step but, in effect, useless; essential because convention and custom decrees it but useless because its findings cannot be enforced and are hardly likely to be accepted by both sides, anyway. If the employers come off best in the investigation, the unions are almost certain to reject the findings; contrariwise, if the union stand is defended, the employers will find fault. Besides, the establishment of the court does nothing towards solving the basic and immediate problem—that of getting the men back to work as soon as possible. Now, 4,600 tug and barge workers have decided to walk out in support of the dock labourers. This will cut off essential supplies of coal and fuel oil to London and will mean that garbage cannot be removed to the dumping area off the Thames Estuary.

NOT only is this new threat likely to bring London to a complete standstill but the strike of the dock-workers has seriously jeopardised the country's export drive. About one-third of Britain's sea-borne trade is affected. The most pertinent question at the moment is will the Government use troops to restore order to the dockland and to ensure that London gets all necessary fuel supplies. It is not a desirable course to take. The unions are bound to describe it as a strike-breaking measure and a blatant discrimination against them—which may tend to give the strike a political character. Communists are blamed for creating unrest. Certainly they may be actively agitating but at the base of the dispute there is a fundamental grievance involved. If the essential services of London are threatened with a breakdown, however, Government will have no alternative but to employ troops. And if the strike continues much longer, Government will seriously have to consider using troops to man the docks as well. The country cannot be held to ransom by the stubborn refusal of both sides to come to terms. Serious competition in the export field has already reduced Britain's earning capacity, largely because delivery dates quoted by its industries to overseas customers are less attractive than those of its rivals. The strike can only aggravate this position and unless the dock machinery is restored, the nation's reputation will suffer a severe blow which may cause serious damage to the future export capabilities. This is the situation facing the Cabinet when it meets this week. It will decide how the strike will be brought to an end.

CHURCHILL CHANGES HIS CABINET



SIR DAVID MAXWELL FYFE
Home Secretary to Lord Chancellor.



MR HAROLD MACMILLAN
Minister of Housing to Minister of Defence.



MR DUNCAN SANDYS
Minister of Supply to Minister of Housing.



MR ANTHONY NUTTING
Under-Secretary of State to Minister of State.



MAJOR LLOYD GEORGE
Minister of Food to Home Secretary.



MR SELWYN LLOYD
Minister of State to Minister of Supply.



SIR DAVID ECCLES
Minister of Works to Minister of Education.

Key Post For MacMillan: More Young Blood In The Government

London, Oct. 18.

The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, today carried out an important reshuffle of his Cabinet in which Mr Harold MacMillan, 60, becomes the new Minister of Defence, in succession to Viscount Alexander.

In a Ministerial switch involving 24 names, the Prime Minister appointed Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, 53, now Home Secretary, to the £12,000 post of Lord Chancellor, Chief Law Officer in place of Lord Simonds, 72, who has resigned.

Major Gwilym Lloyd George, now Minister of Food, succeeds Sir David Maxwell Fyfe as Home Secretary and Minister for Welsh Affairs. Mr MacMillan is succeeded at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government by Mr Duncan Sandys, 46-year-old son-in-law of Sir Winston Churchill.

Sir David Eccles, Minister of Works, becomes Minister of Education in place of Miss Florence Horsburgh, who has resigned.

Mr Derrick Heathcote Amery, Minister of Agriculture, is the new Minister of Food.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, is now attending the United Nations in New York—is the new Minister of Supply in succession to Mr Sandys.

Mr Lloyd will be replaced as Minister of State by Mr Anthony Nutting, Joint Parliamentary Foreign Under-Secretary, who is now in Cairo for negotiations on the Anglo-Egyptian agreement.

NEW WORKS MINISTER

Mr Nigel Birch, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, is the new Minister of Works.

The Earl of Munster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, becomes Minister without portfolio. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, now Solicitor-General, takes the higher office of Attorney-General, in place of Sir Lionel Heald, who has resigned.

Sir Reginald's successor is Mr Harry Hylton Foster, 48-year-old back benchers.

Lord Carrington, now Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, becomes Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Defence under Mr MacMillan.

PARKER'S APPOINTMENT

Earl St. Aldwyn replaces Lord Carrington at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Lord Lloyd succeeds Lord Munster as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr John Foster, who has

MAXWELL FYFE MADE VISCOUNT

It was announced also that Mr Osbert Peake, Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, will be a member of the Cabinet—emphasising the Government's preoccupation with the problem of pensions for the aged and war disabled.

Mr Heathcote Amery will combine the duties of Minister of Food with his present role of Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, now that rationing has been abolished, is a dwindling responsibility, no longer requiring the full time attention of a separate Ministry.

Lord Munster, as Minister without portfolio, will assist Lord Salisbury in dealing with Government business in the House of Lords.

The official announcement which said that the Queen had approved the appointments, stated also that she had appointed Lord Fairfax of Cameron, a Lord-in-Waiting, a largely honorary post attached to the Royal Court, with nominal duties.

It carries a salary of £1,000.

MISS HORSBURGH HONOURED

She had also approved that Lord Simonds be appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in succession to Lord Porter, who has resigned.

The notice said the Queen had conferred a Viscountcy on Lord Simonds and on Sir David Maxwell Fyfe.

She approved the appointment of the Earl of Munster as Minister without portfolio.

advises her on high constitutional issues, and conferred on Miss Horsburgh, aged 63, the title of a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire and a knighthood on Mr Hylton Foster.

Lord Alexander, who has resigned his post of Defence Minister, is a former Governor-General of Canada. He has been Defence Minister during most of the three years the Conservative Government has been in office.

THE TIMES' VIEW

The Times Political Correspondent said the ministerial changes, scarcely constitute a major reconstruction of the Government which its supporters had looked for this autumn.

Although a few important changes have been made with a much wider reshuffle in junior posts this is evidently another interim reconstruction. Sir Winston clearly feels himself able to continue in office for some months longer and the changes now made are designed to improve and strengthen his administration for the rest of the term.

One of the most interesting of the new appointments is that of Mr Harold Macmillan to be Minister of Defence. He had been mainly responsible for the drive to improve the Government's house building programme and now that this has made such progress it was plain that his ability would soon command employment elsewhere in the Government.

ment by his appointment to be Home Secretary and Minister for Welsh Affairs.

Sir David Eccles who achieves Cabinet rank at the age of 80 played an outstanding part in the organisation of the coronation.

The appointment of Mr Duncan Sandys to the Ministry of Housing at the age of 46, makes him the second youngest member of the Cabinet. The youngest is Mr Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade.

The size of the Cabinet with 18 ministers remains unchanged. The new appointments reduce the average age of the members of the Cabinet by about two and a half years.

The New British Cabinet

London, Oct. 18.

The new British Cabinet, as reshuffled by Sir Winston Churchill last night is:

The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Sir Winston Churchill, aged 79;

Foreign Secretary—Mr Anthony Eden, 57;

Lord President of the Council—The Marquess of Salisbury, 61;

Lord Chancellor—Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, 53;

Home Secretary and Minister for Welsh Affairs—Major Gwilym Lloyd George, 50;

Minister of Food—Major Lloyd George, 50;

Minister of Agriculture—Mr Heathcote Amery, 50;

Minister of State at the Foreign Office—Mr Selwyn Lloyd, 53;

Minister of State at the Home Office—Mr Anthony Nutting, 53;

Minister of State at the War Office—Mr Duncan Sandys, 46;

Minister of State at the Admiralty—Mr John Foster, 48;

Minister of State at the Colonial Office—The Earl of Munster, 63;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Defence—Mr Harold Macmillan, 60;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Education—Sir David Eccles, 63;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Works—Mr Nigel Birch, 48;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance—Mr Osbert Peake, 53;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Transport—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Labour—Mr Ernest Bevin, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Commerce—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Finance—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Health—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Justice—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Education—Sir David Eccles, 63;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Works—Mr Nigel Birch, 48;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance—Mr Osbert Peake, 53;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Transport—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Labour—Mr Ernest Bevin, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Commerce—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Finance—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Health—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Minister of State at the Ministry of Justice—Mr Herbert Morrison, 72;

Garden Road Accident

A lorry, a Government van and an American Consulate car were involved in an accident on Garden Road this morning.

The three vehicles were going down Garden Road into Queen's Road Central behind a line of traffic. At about 180 yards from the junction of the two roads, the van, of the Gardens Division, and the American Consulate car, stopped in response to a traffic signal. The lorry failed to stop and collided with the rear of the van, which in turn collided with the rear of the Consulate car.

The lorry was badly damaged on the front near side and the van and the Consulate car were slightly damaged.

Sequel To Night Raid On Barracks Six Irishmen Charged With Murder

London, Oct. 17.

Six Southern Irishmen who allegedly made an armed attack on a British barracks in North Ireland last night have been charged with the murder of Fusilier J. P. Callaghan; it was announced tonight.

The six accused were arrested after an attack on the barracks at Omagh. A seventh member of the attacking party was reported to have been wounded and was taken to a hospital.

In the attack five British soldiers were wounded and one, Fusilier Callaghan, died afterwards. At least six others were hit.

The six men charged, all giving addresses in Eire, were said to have denied the charge and were remanded in custody until Oct. 26. Later tonight, two other men were arrested.

The men charged appeared in court dressed in Khaki uniforms, some of them with black paint on their faces.

Meanwhile the search for riders was still going on with police, troops, trucks and "poling" aircraft. They are believed to be members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army which advocates union of Northern Ireland with Eire.

—France-Press.

DOCK STRIKE SPREADS TO LIVERPOOL

Deakin Denounces Vote As 'Hoax'

London, Oct. 17.

The strike of dockers which has brought the port of London to a complete standstill tonight, spread to the key North-Western port of Liverpool.

A two-hour meeting, attended by 4,000 men, decided to strike tomorrow morning in support of the 27,000 now out in London. There are 17,500 registered dockers in the Liverpool area and 183 ships are at present berthed on both sides of the River Mersey.

The Chairman of the British Transport and General Workers' Union, Mr. Arthur Deakin, claimed that the vote in which the Liverpool dockers decided to strike was a hoax, and he urged the dockers to stay at their jobs.

Mr Deakin said, "from reports received tonight from Mr F. J. O'Hare, Liverpool District Secretary of the T and G.W.U., who was present at the mass meeting of dockers held in Liverpool today, it is quite certain the two votes taken were against any participation on the part of the Liverpool dockers in the present strike."

The stoppage by the tugmen and bargemen will strike new blows at the every day life of the capital—delivery of coal to power stations will stop, none of the city's garbage will be carried out to sea for dumping and no petrol will be moved from refineries to river-side storage depots before being distributed by road and rail to other parts of Britain.

And tomorrow, the strike may spread to another port—Southampton—where the great trans-Atlantic giants, like the Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and the United States, are handled.

Dockers there, after an indecisive meeting yesterday, will meet again to decide whether they will support the London men.

Former Nazis Beaten In Austrian Poll

Vienna, Oct. 18.

Austria's former Nazis were badly beaten in yesterday's provincial elections according to results received so far.

The right-wing League of Independents, in which many former Nazis are united, lost about a third of its votes compared with the 1945 results.

Harry Julius Rupp, the Austrian Chancellor, described the Party's returns as a "catastrophic defeat."

Political leaders said today that the two big moderate parties had been greatly strengthened at the expense of the extreme left and right.

Results from the Vorarlberg, Austria's westernmost province, were as follows (1949 figures in brackets):

Moderate right-wing People's Party 61,109 (66,900); Socialists 27,857 (31,293); League of Independents 14,394 (22,571); Extreme left-wing People's Opposition 3,510 (2,432).—Reuters.

The London strike has so far held up £220,000,000 worth of vital exports.

The strike is now in its 18th day. In addition to the 25,000 dockers and 4,500 tugmen and bargemen, who are out, a further 6,000 Thames-side ship repairers are also on strike.

Meanwhile, London's other strike continued today—that of the crews who man the double-deck buses, which transport many of greater London's population of 10,000,000.

Today, when services are normally less than week-days, 20,857 drivers and conductors at 43 garages and depots were out and 2,454 buses and trolley buses were off the road.

More than 8,000 bus employees gathered for a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square at which bus driver Bill Jones was elected chairman. The various speakers violently attacked the attitude of trade union leaders, particularly the Transport and General Workers' Union leader Mr Arthur Deakin.

After the meeting the strikers marched in procession through London's Victoria station where they broke up. There were no incidents reported either during the meeting or the procession.—Reuters.

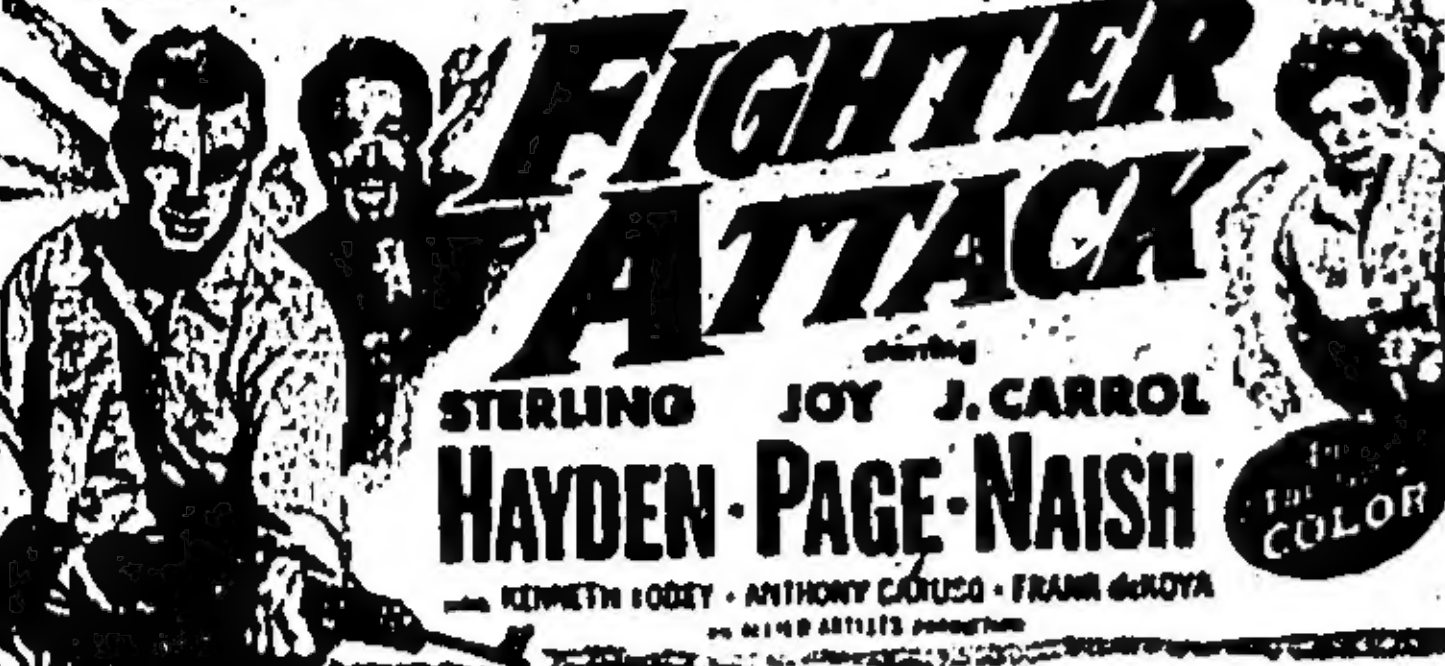
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KING'S PRINCESS

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

4 SHOWS TO-DAY

THE BLAZING FURY OF GUERRILLA WAR...



ON WIDE SCREEN! Coming to KING'S • PRINCESS • EMPIRE



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★ FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY ★

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A Panoramic Production On Our Panoramic MAGIC MIRROR Screens!

GORILLA AT LARGE

STARRING CAMERON MITCHELL • ANNE BANCROFT • LEE J. COBB

OPENS TO-MORROW

ASSOCIATED BRITISH presents MARIUS GORING MARIA SCHELL

So Little Time

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

COMING! THE EGYPTIAN

20th Century Fox presents DARYL F. ZANUCK

With An All Star Cast!

HOOPER NOW SHOWING

2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

JOHN WAYNE

Western heroes are now joined on the private life which Dr. Alexander and M. Pines 'Mansions of Mystery' have to have in their de Thawley. But it also has to be said that the film is a masterpiece of the art of the screen. It is a masterpiece of the art of the screen. It is a masterpiece of the art of the screen.

US accused of black market intentions in South Korea



Martin Sheeran, aged 6, of St John's Wood, Little knew that he was going to shake hands with Sir Winston Churchill when he left London for a holiday at Blackpool. It was quite a moment for him for the great man was travelling on the same train to address the Conservative Party Conference. —Central Press Photo.

ATLANTIC PACT MEETING ON NEW POLICY

By Stanley Priddle

London, Oct. 17. This week's meeting of the Atlantic Pact Council in Paris will mark the climax of a new policy making phase regarded by Western diplomats as a vital prerequisite to further negotiations with the Communist bloc on the future of Europe. The Foreign Ministers of the 14 allies open their conference on Friday. The meeting, expected to last about two days, has been called to approve the new plan for arming West Germany and to invite the Bonn Republic to join the five-year-old pact.

Two other international gatherings will precede it. On Wednesday, the British, French and United States Foreign Secretaries will meet Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, to complete their agreement, to end the occupation of the Federal Republic this year.

RECAST, SCHEME On Thursday, the nine Foreign Ministers, who in London earlier this month recast the Western defence programme, will reassemble the army scheme.

It is hoped that ratification of the agreements by the respective national parliaments will be assured by the end of the year. But Western diplomats believe that before then, the Soviet Union will launch a new drive to frustrate West German rearmament. This is expected to take the form of proposals for new East-West conferences on German unity and European security.

The Western powers are equally determined to get their programme well under way before they make any fresh attempt to negotiate a European settlement with Moscow. They hold that the failure in the past to go to the conference table with their own plan fulfilled has seriously weakened their negotiating position.

With a sovereign armed West Germany as an equal partner in the Western alliance, they believe they will present an unprecedentedly solid and formidable front. The West's greatest potential weakness is still the absence of Franco-German agreement on the future of the Saar, the small industrial frontier state, which has bedevilled relations between the two countries since World War II. Settlement of this issue is a condition for the French Assembly's acceptance of German rearmament.

WESTERN HOPES Western leaders are now joined on the private life which Dr. Alexander and M. Pines 'Mansions of Mystery' have to have in their de Thawley. But it also has to be said that the film is a masterpiece of the art of the screen. It is a masterpiece of the art of the screen. It is a masterpiece of the art of the screen.

BITTER DISPUTE OVER CURRENCY

Seoul, Oct. 17. A United States attempt to break the bitter dispute with the Republic of Korea over oil and money was rebuffed today. Badly in need of Korean currency, the US offered to sell petroleum from Army supplies to the oil-short Republic, but a high ROK official rejected the offer and accused the US of black market intentions. The government of President Syngman Rhee cut off the US supply of Whan currency to pay 100,000 Korean employees of US and United Nations units in a dispute over the exchange rate.

It then charged the US "retaliated by cutting off South Korea's petroleum supply even though the Republic did not have enough to last a week." The office of Economic Co-ordinator Tyler Wood denied the charge and pointed out that Korea already had used its yearly oil allocations from the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA). Some American officials hinted that the shortage existed because a large part of the FOA-supplied oil was finding its way into the Korean black market.

OFFER REJECTED Gen. John E. Hill, UN and US Far East Commander, attempted to break the deadlock on Sunday by offering to sell Korea oil from US Army stocks in return for the Korea Whap. Won Dong Suk, Director of the ROK Office of Planning, promptly rejected the offer when informed of it by the United Press.

"The ROK government has never been notified of this offer," he said. "The US may be intending to sell oil on the open market." He said the ROK "will not permit such blackmarket dealings which are against the US petroleum agreement that provided all US oil supplies be distributed through the Korea Oil Storage Corporation." The corporation is a government agency. Won said if the

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Next Change: "RED GARTERS"

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AIR CONDITIONED ON OUR NEW GIANT WIDE SCREEN!



Next Change: "SKY COMMAND"

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2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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NEXT CHANGE! "THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS" with English Subtitles And An All-Star Cast!

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4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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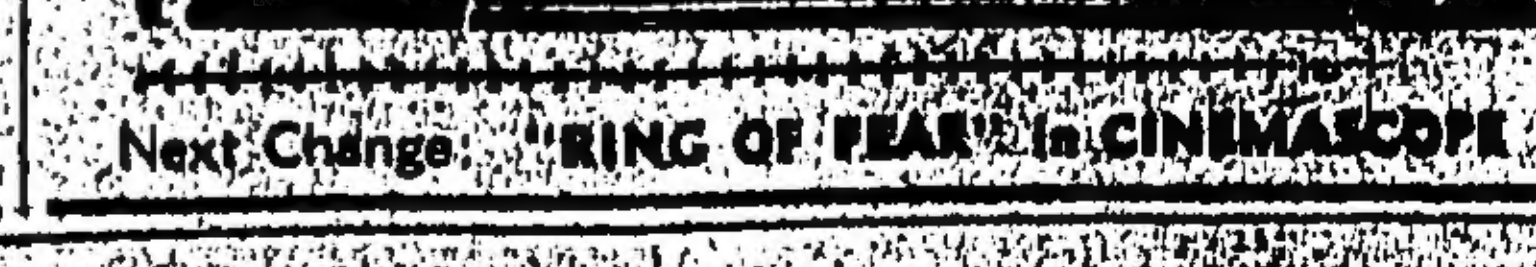
"GOLDEN DEMON"

In Eastman Colour! With English Subtitles

ORIENTAL SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ON OUR NEW GIANT WIDE SCREEN!



Next Change: "RING OF FEAR" in CINEMASCOPE



HURRICANE HITS CANADA

TO PAINT
THE QUEEN

Profiles Of The New British Cabinet Ministers

London, Oct. 17.

The following are profiles of some of the new British Cabinet Ministers:

Mr Harold MacMillan, 60, son of a Scottish father and American mother, has been one of the outstanding successes of the Conservative Government as Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Since he took over Britain's housing drive with growing success, he has been singled as a future leader of the Conservative Party.

Even as a backbencher, Mr MacMillan was always an outstanding personality, a man worth hearing, a man who always had the respect and understanding of the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill.

By nature, he is a reformer. Most of his speeches in the House of Commons have been for the underdog.

He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and became an officer in the Grenadier Guards. In the First World War, he was wounded three times.

Mr MacMillan started his political career in 1923. The younger Conservative Party members always regarded him as their future champion though older politicians thought him something of a party rebel. But they all acclaimed him as a forthright Conservative who had made a careful study of his Party's background and future.

In 1940, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply and two years later he became Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Soon afterwards, he was appointed Resident Minister in North Africa and subsequently High Commissioner on the Advisory Council for Italy.

His first major assignment was as President of the Allied Commission for Italy, governing North Africa, Yugoslavia, Italy and the Balkans including Greece. In May 1946, he became Secretary of State for Africa.

Mr MacMillan is fundamentally a shy man who seems to be slightly pompous. But when the reserve is broken down, he appears as a delightfully witty talker with pungent views on people and institutions.

DAVID ECCLES
Fifty-year-old Sir David Eccles has been called Britain's best dressed politician by one leading male dress magazine.

As Minister of Works since the Conservative Government was formed in 1951, Sir David Eccles jumped into prominence as planner of Queen Elizabeth's Coronation pageant.

He brought to the Coronation plans both his delight in colour and his flair for business efficiency.

Sir David Eccles—knighthood for his Coronation work—began his political career 11 years ago when he won a local by-election, but it was not until after the Second World War, while the Conservatives were in opposition, that he was first noticed.

He entered politics in 1945 and it was in October 1951 that he came into the public eye with his appointment as Minister of State.

He was one of the principal British delegates to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris in November 1951 and has since regularly attended Assembly meetings as leader of the British delegation.

ANTHONY NUTTING
Mr Nutting, aged 34, has been in charge of the current talks to complete the agreement between Britain and Egypt on the Suez Canal Zone base.

He has been Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1951. He first became a Member of Parliament in 1946 when he was only 25.

He entered Eton and Cambridge University, he entered the Army in July 1939, but was invalided out of the Service a year later.

For the rest of the war he held several British Government posts overseas and was Private Secretary to Mr Eden, the Foreign Secretary, in 1942.

E. GERMAN ELECTIONS
Two hours before the polling booths closed, AIN said 64.5 per cent of the electorate had voted in the East German elections today. A poll of 100 per cent was reported earlier in 1950.

JORDAN POLLING
Amman, Oct. 17.
The pro-Government faction was assured of an overwhelming victory in the elections for the Jordan Legislative Council, the only sign of the 30 seats in the Council of the Kingdom.

The Government's victory was a surprise, as the Government had been expected to lose a number of seats.

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45 Persons Killed In Quebec & Ontario: \$100 Million Damage BIG TOLL IN TWO AMERICAN STATES

Toronto, Oct. 17.

Forty-five people were dead and 25 missing today in Canada after Hurricane "Hazel's" disastrous sweep through Ontario and Quebec.

One unofficial report put the damage in the two provinces at \$100,000,000 (£35,750,000).

Toronto and the surrounding area took the main brunt. The greatest damage was caused by 7.2 inches of rain which fell soon after the hurricane itself had passed over. Federal and Provincial authorities today mobilized every service to provide emergency relief.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS
Thousands are homeless in the western suburbs of Toronto. Emergency feeding centres were established in flood areas. Navy reservists in whale-boats searched for bodies and army signallers re-established communications. An anti-looting guard was set up.

Two days after the storm only one road link between Toronto's 1,200,000 population and Western Ontario was open to civilian traffic.

Including the confirmed 45 dead in Canada, Hazel's death toll in its course from the South Atlantic was set today at 127.

If the worst fears of the Red Cross and police are realized, the final hurricane toll may be 150 or more, with about half in Ontario province—so far inland that a hurricane is a rare phenomenon.—Reuter.

FEDERAL RELIEF
Washington, Oct. 17.

President Eisenhower ordered immediate Federal relief today for areas of North and South Carolina, seriously damaged by Hurricane Hazel. The hurricane stormed into the Northern Canadian wilderness last night, leaving behind at least 114 dead in a 200-mile path of destruction across the eastern United States and Southern Canada.

The President held an emergency meeting with top officials at the White House to authorize "such funds for Federal assistance as are necessary to supplement state and local efforts" in the two states.

The normal procedure is for the President to await reports of damage surveys. But President Eisenhower cut through red tape after receiving urgent appeals for aid from the Governors of the States. He also directed the Third Army, stationed in Georgia, to give assistance in that area.—Reuter.

Yesterday's ultimatum fully broke upon the smouldering crisis. Dr Wongsoogoro, who is at the same time President of the PIR's Party Council, and Vice-Prime Minister, stated he thought the Cabinet's crisis was inevitable.

Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjo, at this late hour was not available for comment.—Reuter.

The PIR's decision crowned the long criticism of the Government's financial and economic policy by some smaller members of the Nationalist Leftist coalition, headed by the former Indonesian Ambassador in Washington, Dr Ali Sastroamidjo, which came into power in July last year.

The PIR as well as the Islamic Nahdlatul Islam Party, the USII, have been blaming the Government's policy for the worsening economic position of the young republic and lately it became known that the PIR in fact had decided in July to accept no responsibility any more for the actions of the most criticized ministers.

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New Head Of Yugoslav Church

Belgrade, Oct. 17.

Yugoslavia today has an official central head of the Roman Catholic Church for the first time since its Primate, Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac, was arrested eight years ago, authoritative Catholic sources revealed.

On September 21 the Vatican appointed Dr Franjo Sefer, 49, Cardinal Stepinac's pre-war secretary, later Dean of a Theological Seminary near Zagreb, and recently consecrated a Bishop, to the post of "Archbishop-Coadjutor" of the Zagreb Archbishopric. Cardinal Stepinac remains titular head of the Archbishopric but Dr Sefer has been expressly given full authority as head of the Yugoslav Church, the sources told United Press.

The Yugoslav Church had previously continued to regard the Cardinal as its only top authority, although the Yugoslav State considered that the Church had no central authority because Stepinac was officially prevented from exercising his functions.

(Dr Stepinac was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in 1940, on conviction of wartime collaboration, was released to enforced residence in his native village of Krakra, near Zagreb, in December 1951).

Observers here differed as to the exact meaning of Dr Sefer's appointment, but it was generally regarded as a conciliatory move likely to better the slowly improving but still strained relations between Church and State.

Its real meaning "will become clearer after the annual bishops conference, which began on Wednesday in Zagreb in strict secrecy."

Meanwhile Catholic sources reported that the position of the Catholic Church in this Communist state had considerably improved during the past few months.

Only a year ago numerous Catholic Bishops were banished during tours of their dioceses, but that campaign ceased completely after Marshal Tito and other leaders publicly condemned it. In the last six months the sources said, Catholic priests throughout Yugoslavia have reported no incidents at all.—United Press.

'Miss World' Contest
London, Oct. 17.

Panel of seven judges will tomorrow night elect "the most beautiful girl in the world," from among the beauty queens of 10 countries.

The "queens" will compete in a "Miss World" contest, sponsored by the London Sunday Dispatch, to be held at a West End theatre tomorrow.

The countries represented by 16 contestants are: Belgium, Britain, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

Last night some of the beauty queens appeared in B.B.C. Radio and television programmes. Today they visited London Airport on a conducted tour of B.O.A.C. Stratocruisers.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION RETURNS
London, Oct. 17.

The British Parliamentary delegation which spent 16 days touring Soviet Russia, arrived here by air today from Stockholm.

Lord Coleraine, leader of the party of 10, said all the delegates had seen during their tour seemed to indicate that the Soviet Government did not want war.

"They will be careful not to get into the situation which would drag them into war," he added.

"But the principal desire of the Soviet Government is to see us disarmed physically and psychologically and I think that if they succeeded in doing that the danger of war would be greater than it is today."

"It seems we have got to combine and respond as far as we can to the new look at the same time maintaining and increasing our political defensive measures."

Lord Coleraine pointed out to reporters that just because "we have travelled a fortnight in the Soviet Union, we have not come back experts on Russia."

Lord Coleraine said it was a "great surprise" to find how friendly the ordinary Russian man and woman were.

"I got the impression they were very excited to see strangers coming to them from the outside world and it did make a break for them in their normal self-contained lives."

"The second impression was that there was no evidence whatever of any discontent with the regime."

"That was no doubt due to the fact that had there been any, they would not have come our way, but would have been in Siberia."

Mr Ness Edwards, a Labour Member, said the delegation were very conscious of the apparent poverty of the very old people—"one of the things that distressed us there."

"Living space is not as good as ours. Wages are lower than ours on the average. Working hours are longer. An eight-hour day for six days a week is the standard."

The delegation consisted of four peers and 12 members of Parliament.—Reuter.

VIENNA, OCT. 17.
The severe defeat suffered by the neo-Fascist Independent 'VDU' Party in the province of Salzburg provided the first surprise in today's local Austrian elections.

The party today received less than half the 35,280 votes it won in the general elections of 1953.—France-Press.

PONTYPRIDD, WALES, OCT. 17.
Mr Richard Crossman, Labour Member of Parliament who supports the leftwing leader, Mr Aneurin Bevan, said here today it was "starkest lunacy" to keep 120,000 British troops in Europe "as the price for reviving German militarism."

Mr Crossman, who was assistant head of the Allies psychological warfare division in Europe at the end of the war, said the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, had "surrendered" to the French demand to keep British forces permanently in Europe.

"I would be prepared to see a British army permanently stationed in Europe if that is the only way to prevent a revival of German militarism, but to keep 120,000 men there as the price for reviving German militarism is starkest lunacy."

He said two things had happened recently to "undo the predictions made by Mr Herbert Morrison, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, during his visit to the United States."

Mr Morrison had been "marrying the British Government to the idea of a permanent German presence in Europe, and while we kept the peace, the German Government was preparing to rearm."

This had "disproved once and for all the glib and repeated assertion that the German Labour movement is not really opposed to rearmament."

This would "require the Parliamentary Labour Party when it considered its attitude and more and more Socialists were also gradually realizing that the German Government was not really opposed to rearmament."

At work in his Kensington Studio is the Italian painter, Signor Pietro Annigoni, who has just arrived in London to paint the Queen a portrait for the Fishmongers' Company. The Queen will go to the studio for 15 sittings.—Central Press Photo.



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Communists Try To Convert Their Gypsies

By Peter Pernyes

Vienna, Oct. 17.

Communist countries are tightening their grip on East European gypsies, and intensifying efforts to make them settle down and do regular work, according to reports reaching here.

Nazi efforts to exterminate the gypsies, who live by fortune-telling, music and theft, reduced them to an estimated one-and-a-quarter million in East Europe. Many are still living in horse-drawn wagons constantly on the move.

But the Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper, Rude Pravo, has stated: "They will become cultivated, industrious Communist citizens."

A large settlement organized at Walbrzych, 40 miles southwest of Wroclaw in lower Silesia.

But once they are settled, gypsies are often left to live in squalid conditions. The Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper in Karlavsky Vary said that seven families, 59 persons in all, were found in a single house.

USEFUL CITIZENS
The Hungarian Communist newspaper, Szabad Nep, said: "They are being taught to become useful citizens and to channel their energies into productive labour."

Government authorities and police are keeping a close check on their migrations and are compiling nation-wide gypsy censuses.

In all Iron Curtain countries, gypsies are working on collective farms. Some are drafted into two-month Communist indoctrination courses, often taught in the gypsies' own language by their own people who have become Communists.

In Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria special boarding schools have been set up for gypsy children between the ages of six and 16.

In Poland, a "gypsies' association" has been formed which is carrying out the Government's policy of concentrating the floating gypsy population.

An all-gypsy collective farm has been set up at Klorzki and

in Krakow province, about 1,000 gypsies who had been summoned to settle down were mostly put to work cutting stones.—China Mail Special.

Tribute To Mr France

Marseilles, Oct. 17.

The annual congress of the Radical Socialist Party of France Premier Pierre Mendès-France ended here today with a tribute to the premier by veteran Radical Socialist leader, Edouard Herriot. The party, said Herriot, had recovered its "true voice," thanks to M. Mendès-France.

As the congress came to a close, the premier, who had addressed the delegates yesterday, left here by military plane for Paris. He was accompanied by his wife and several members of his staff.—France-Press.

JORDAN POLLING
Amman, Oct. 17.

The pro-Government faction was assured of an overwhelming victory in the elections for the Jordan Legislative Council, the only sign of the 30 seats in the Council of the Kingdom.

The Government's victory was a surprise, as the Government had been expected to lose a number of seats.

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All-Weather Jet Course

London, Oct. 17.

A new all-weather training course has been introduced by the Royal Air Force for jet pilots training with the Middle East Air Force so that they can be kept in concert pitch for duty in any part of the world.

Known as "quick return," the exercise covers a round 8,000 miles from the Suez Canal Zone to the Transvaal, South Africa, to give pilots additional experience in navigation over varying terrain as well as the behaviour of jet aircraft under different temperature conditions.

Pilots fly through weather representing everything "in the book," according to the Air Ministry. It includes sudden torrential rains, torrid heat, and ground and air frost.

The route is by way of Wadi Halfa, Khartoum, Juba, Eastleigh, Tabora, Ndola and Salisbury to Swakop and then back again.—China Mail Special.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN INDONESIA

Djakarta, Oct. 16.

Tension in Djakarta, capital of Indonesia, reached its climax yesterday when one of the smaller Government supporting parties, Persatuan Indonesia Raya, threatened to withdraw its three ministers from the present coalition if the Cabinet did not resign before October 25.

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A GERMAN TO BE WATCHED

From WILLIAM HAMSHER.

WATCH Herr Thomas Dehler, doctor of law, 57 years old, a fiery, agile Bavarian member of Dr Adenauer's West German Parliament. He was a Minister of Justice but, despite law studies that I am told were "pretty profound," he remained too much of an irrepressible fidget for a cabinet job. So Dr Dehler was told a year ago the Justice Ministry job was being filled by someone else.

But that is not the reason Dr Dehler is heading a revolt against Dr Adenauer. Before Chancellor Adenauer flew back from London, Dr Dehler had already commented—and commented too much. He is a leap ahead, prodding Chancellor Adenauer to take the next step.

He starts off with praise. "Bravo," he cried to Adenauer. "Bravo" for having done what you should have done weeks before—for having got together with Mr. Mendes-France, just the two of you."

Adds Dehler, giving unwelcome advice to the Chancellor: "Now see to it that you get together with him again."

Africa Bases

AND what is the question that must now be discussed between the top man of France and the top man in Germany? The opening up of combined French-German arms production bases—no more and no less—in North Africa. That is the Dehler solution to stop the French getting nervous about Germans building guns and tanks in the Ruhr—an answer that gives Germany a policy looking overseas for bases.

You can see the trend: arms production bases might well call for security guards, an overseas job for the new young Wehrmacht.

But that's not all. On goes Dehler: "Now is the time to talk to the Russians too." Let's see

Bonn. what the Germans can get out of the East as well. This is the second time inside four months that Dr Dehler has plugged away at the idea of the "Third Force."

This is an idea that the Germans seem to hold on to through the years, whatever their official policy of the day might be. So many of them, if they speak of it seldom, seem to be thinking of it always.

Dr Dehler, besides being Parliamentary leader of the Free Democrats, second biggest party in the Adenauer coalition, seems also to be heading for leadership of the Third Force movement. Germany, they say, must hold the scales between East and West, between the big force represented by the United States and the big force represented by the Soviet Union.

Why Awkward?

WHY is all this so awkward for Adenauer? Because he has had to make certain first that Germans get guns, that they get into uniform.

Dr Dehler and the Third Force think all that is fixed. That nothing more important remains to be fixed except such details of how many buttons on the new field-grey tunics. Dr Adenauer's Party Information Office worked overtime to put out a statement condemning Dr Dehler's intervention as "thoughtless and hasty." The paradox here to be flawless first. Although the Adenauer faction do not say so, the Germans want at least a short time to make quite certain that agreement has really been reached in London, that they really have an army.

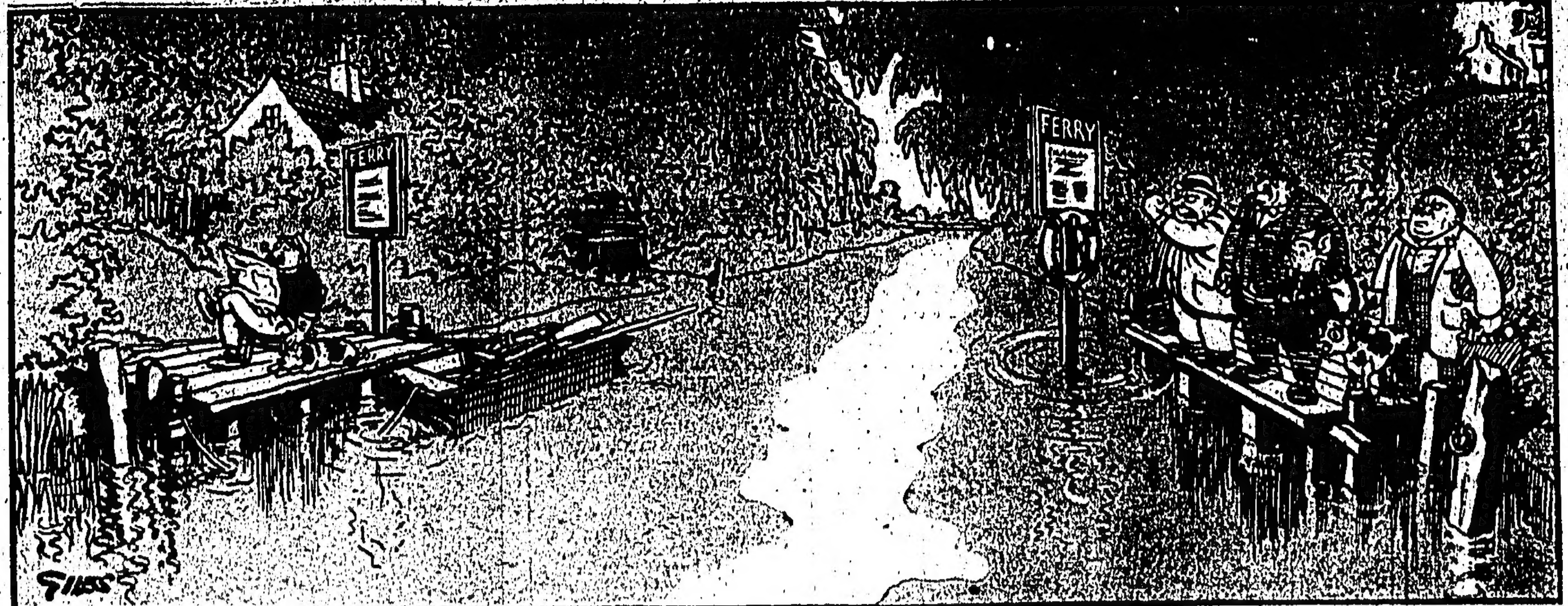
There is one other aspect of the Dehler revolt against the Chancellor which is likely to cause parliamentary trouble. The Free Democrats, the party of the big bank balances (they can put down an election fund of one million marks tomorrow and not notice it) are holding fast to one of Hitler's more popular slogans. "Die Saar ist Deutsch, Deutsch bleibt die Saar" (The Saar is German and the Saar stays German).

Twice Together

NOTICE the emphasis in the German with the word "Deutsch" (German) coming twice together in the middle of the slogan. And, in face of this insistent Free Democratic demand of "Hands off the Saar," a great deal of the glamour of Dr Adenauer's approach goes.

The theme of his speeches, "that we are good Europeans and that our solution for the Saar is the European solution," sounds thin in face of the insistent Free Democratic preaching "The Saar stays German." And of course if the Saar stays German there are other little patches of territory over the Eastern borders which might stay German too, although at the moment they are in Polish or indeed in Russian hands.

That is where the Third Force comes in. That is where Dehler comes in. Perhaps that is where Adenauer goes out.



"We'll give 'ee 'On strike in sympathy with they shipwrights' when we get a hold of 'ee, Bert 'Iggins."

London Express Service

Sequence Sinister

DRAWING BY GORDON HOGG



quick for him. Jumping back she pulled her little gun from a pocket in her skirt and fired. The bullet smashed his kneecap. Uttering a scream of pain he pitched forward on to Valdo.

"Stop shooting, you silly bitch," snarled Radek, "or you'll have the police on us!" But Lanning, too, had jaws about her gun. His left fist was half-way to her jaw before her chief had got his words out. As the blow landed her head smacked back against the wall, and she crumpled up.

Radek launched himself on Lanning and they went down together. For two whole minutes they strove desperately for mastery, squirming and twisting in violent combat. Then Lanning had a lucky break. His hand came in contact with the bottle he had been forced to drop. Snatching it up he smashed it over Radek's head.

As he staggered to his feet he judged that all three of the enemy were out of business for at least ten minutes; but Gerald was in a bad way. He was groaning pitifully, and quite incapable of walking. Picking him up, Lanning carried him out on to the doorstep, deposited him there, pulled the front door shut, and said:

Your name?

"Hang on, old chap, I won't be long. I'm going to fetch a taxi. We'll get you to the hospital in no time." Then he set off at a run down the street.

In the Kings Road he found several taxis on the rank. A constable was chatting to the cabbies at the head of the line. As Lanning ran up the police-man gave him a casual glance. Suddenly his eyes widened, and he said:

"Would you mind telling me your name, sir?"

Lanning's heart seemed to turn to ice; but he managed to make his voice sound indifferent as he replied. "It's Brownjohn; but I can't think what that has to do with you."

"Only a matter of interest, sir," said the officer quietly. "But it happens that you answer the description of a man who is wanted in connection with a murder that took place out at Richmond this afternoon. I must ask you to accompany me to the station."

The situation is grim. Tomorrow L. P. Hartley, last author in, will show you how he meets the crisis.

Dennis Wheatley, No. 4 of the five authors of this unique thriller, today concludes his second chapter

THE STORY SO FAR

GEORGE LANNING is helping Enid Cockburn to outwit a gang who are after an envelope entrusted to Enid by her brother Gerald, a scientist.

After finding a dead man in Gerald's Richmond flat, George enters the gang's headquarters in Chelsea, where Gerald is a prisoner, but manages to escape when the gang arrive.

In his anxiety for Enid he returns to the house by way of the roof and finds Enid in an attic. He releases her and they kiss passionately, but Enid refuses to leave without coming downstairs to look for Gerald.

following me. Gerald seized the opportunity to signal me towards a copple.

"I had hardly entered it, when Valdo caught me up. But Gerald was hot on his heels, took him by the scruff of the neck and gave him a terrific beating."

"Good for Gerald."

"Then he told Valdo that he could choose between taking us to his headquarters or being handed over to the police for assaulting me and complicity in... in all sorts of other things. Valdo caved in, and that this was a fine chance to raid their headquarters while it was empty. We let ourselves in with Valdo's key.

"Outside the park we got a taxi, and drove here. From what I had told Gerald he assumed that the whole bunch must be out at Richmond, and that this was a fine chance to raid their headquarters while it was empty. We let ourselves in with Valdo's key.

In for it

"Radek was at home, and with him there was a vicious harpy called Cora. He knocked out poor Gerald, then they brought me up here."

As she finished a smile twitched Lanning's lips. He knew he was in for it now, but felt entitled to say his piece, before facing further dangers. In a whisper, he said:

"You must have guessed that I've fallen in love with you. The wild horses wouldn't get me downstairs otherwise."

She nodded, and the colour rose to her cheeks. "I know that," she said. "I've told you that. I've no right to ask you anything, but I'll tell you one thing. I'll have you in a second."

Expected a fight

Yet he thought it unlikely they would have done that and left Enid behind. At any moment he expected a door to open and find himself fighting for his life, but with rising hopes he reached the ground floor.

Tiptoeing to the room from which he had entered, he gripped the door handle firmly and turned it back. No light showed, as he opened it half an inch, but he pushed it wide and went in.

in an unnatural attitude on the bed.

Swiftly, Lanning drew in his breath. He feared now that Gerald was dead; but a quick examination showed that his unnatural attitude was due to the way he had been tied to the bed and gagged. Three minutes' hard work were enough to free him, but when he sat up he could hardly mutter his gratitude on account of his strained and bruised mouth.

"Never mind the thanks," whispered Lanning. "We've got to get out of here, and the sooner the better. I take it Radek, Valdo and Cora are asleep in the rooms above us. Come quietly; the least noise might rouse them."

Gerald shook his head and muttered. "No. After you got away they beat me up again... trying to get things out of me. I wouldn't give. They said then they were going out for a late supper... that when they got back they'd start in on another session... and, and bring Enid into it too. They can't be back yet."

Door opened

"Come on then," urged Lanning. "You've no need to worry about Enid. She's out of it already."

"Thank God for that!" gasped Gerald, heaving himself to his feet. "Let's go! If they catch us they are capable of murder."

As they reached the door Lanning said with a trace of asperity. "Talking of murder, I hope you've got good grounds for justifying this (one you did yourself)."

"What the hell do you mean?" Gerald snapped back. "I haven't murdered anyone."

It was at that moment that the front door opened. The light was snapped on. Cora, Valdo and Radek filled the entrance.

As Radek slammed the door behind him, Lanning, gasping, lit a cigarette. "Right," he said, "I've got a plan. Valdo's head is down on the floor. I'll go and get the gun from the room above."

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"CARTHAGE"	13th October	12th November
"CORFU"	10th November	12th December

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	10th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	6th November	3rd December
"CARTHAGE"	21st November	22nd December
"CORFU"	3rd December	17th Jan., 1955

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advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2611 (5 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:
Salsbury Road,
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WANTED KNOWN

FOOTLOCKER Consult Dr. Schell's
Foot Comfort Service, Telephone
2000, Macao. Qualified chiropodist in attendance.
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WELL KNOWN grand pianos "Steinway", "Blüthner" and "Apollon".
Inspection welcome at
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PIANO TUNING and Repairs. Our
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VOX LPs Beethoven Missa Solemnis,
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concerto etc. Also Victor, Italian
Fonti, and French records available.
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STAMPS

SOMETHING NEW and EXCLUSIVE.
Fresh stocks received of collectors
pockets of assorted stamps. From
20 cents per packet upwards. An
entirely new series. South China
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.
Hong Kong, October 17, 1954.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26831

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"CAMBODGE"	sailing Nov. 7th
"LAOS"	sailing Dec. 4th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

"PEI-HO"	sailing Nov. 9th
"BIR HAKEIM"	sailing Dec. 12th

* Accept direct cargo for London.

U.S. Farmers Warned To Watch Out For Enemy Agents

Washington, Oct. 17. The Federal Civil Defence Administration urged American farmers today to be constantly alert for any attempt by enemy agents to wage biological warfare against livestock and crops.

The agency made public a new, 16-page pamphlet entitled "What the Farmer Should Know about Biological Warfare." Copies may be obtained for 15 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

NEW PESTS

The pamphlet reiterates previous warnings that enemy agents could attack the nation's food supply, even before a shooting war begins, by spreading diseases among farm animals or by introducing new kinds of pests or blights among crops.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Horta, Azores, from 10 a.m. on October 19, 1954, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hong Kong, October 17, 1954.

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Civil Defence Recruiting

London, Oct. 17. The Home Office here is to launch a nation-wide Civil Defence recruiting campaign to bring the force up to 750,000 volunteers. The campaign is an answer to a few local councils who have abandoned their Civil Defence programmes saying that they were futile in face of the hydrogen bomb. The official view is that hydrogen and atom bomb risks increase the need for Civil Defence volunteers. At present, the total strength is not much more than 400,000. The National Hospital Reserve and the Special Constabulary particularly need reinforcements. — China Mail Special.

Special American Army School In Bavarian Alps

Murnau, Bavaria, Oct. 17. United States soldiers, as well as civilians employed at United States depots in France and Germany, are receiving thorough training in all branches of engineering at an army school here, in the foothills of the Alps. About 4,000 men have graduated at the end of 23 main courses during the past year, taking back to their units practical knowledge gained from realistic exercises on a 300-acre site, which the German Wehrmacht once used for the same purpose.

Perhaps the most impressive course is bridge-building. Dozens of full size and half scale bridges are slung across ditches in the terrain, some with shaped timbers, others with plain tree trunks.

THE START

Each five-week course starts by pulling down a bridge built by the course, before then does the complete exercise.

And just to prove that they really are strong jobs, visiting Allied newspaper correspondents were driven across one of them in a bus.

Near by, on the heavy equipment training ground, the familiar bulldozers and other, more grotesque cousins had made a large, bare patch on the rolling pasture land. Appropriately named "carry-all tractors" were clearing away whole mounds at one push, while "graders" advanced in a phalanx along a broad expanse flattened from a hillside, smoothing it into a hard, level surface.

The noise is terrific, and the shape of the earth changes under foot as the giant machines show their power. Laying and sweeping mines is another of the army engineers' tasks taught here. Dummy mines are used, of course, but the atmosphere of war-time danger is so well simulated in every other respect that few of the men could have stopped a quickening of the pulse as they

carefully dislodged the traps from the earth that hid them. In a hut models and photographs of the latest kinds of booby-traps which potential enemies are known to have an display to remind the men of realities.

FIRE-FIGHTING

A spectacular scene is the fire-fighting training being given to a French civilian team from La Rochelle, where the United States Army has valuable installations.

A shallow well of oil in the ground, about three yards in diameter, is set alight, with a liberal sprinkling of petrol to make a good blaze.

The Frenchmen quenched the menacing orange flames with foam extinguishers in just under a minute, leaving a pall of billowing black smoke against the sky.

Efficient as this display seemed, it was bettered by another under the same conditions, using water from two hoses. The men approached daringly near, wearing helmets and rain coats but no scarves or goggles for protection, and skillfully projected a mist of fine spray which stifled the flames in 22 seconds.

Indoor activities, less exciting but just as important, include instruction in welding, motor mechanics, the supply of water and electricity and even rodent control, all of which fall of the lot of the engineers.

During their stay, all students have the use of a luxury lounge and well-stocked canteens, while for their days off, within half an hour's drive, is Garmisch, the winter sports centre, and some of the finest scenery in Europe.

FINE MESS

For the officers, a requisitioned country manor provides a fine mess, complete with ballroom, ancestral portraits, and all the extravagance of furniture which the pre-1914 years could allow.

The German owners are reputed even to be glad that it has been requisitioned because at the present rates of property tax, they would have been forced to sell it years ago.

The Commandant of the Murnau Engineering School is Lieutenant Colonel Walter J. Wells, from Beaumont, Texas. The 102 instructors on his staff are mainly enlisted men, but include also seven officers, three United States civilians, and seven Germans. These Germans, besides being good teachers of their own branch of engineering, have also to be able to instruct in French—China Mail Special.

Peron Warns Communists

Buenos Aires, Oct. 17. President Juan Peron warned Communists today that he would not tolerate "liberty to destroy liberty."

Addressing a Loyalty Day rally over a nation-wide hookup, he said of the Communists: "They will stay in jail as long as they try to destroy the people's organization." Communists "always appear dressed as something else—never as Communists," President Peron said.

WORKERS' CHIEF

The Vice President of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and the Indian Foreign Minister, Krishna Menon, who stood by President Peron on the balcony of Government House, said: "We are proud of workers' class and about the power of the people." President Peron is the author of a new law which makes the organization of a union compulsory for all workers in the country.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

NIGHT—KING BARTON'S PRIVATE AIRPORT—NARDA IS RUSHED UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS—

—TO A SIDE ENTRANCE IN BARTON'S GREAT PALACE—

NO ONE KNOWS YOU'RE HERE. I HOPE YOU WILL FEEL AT HOME IN THIS PALACE. IT'LL BE YOURS TOO SOMEDAY—

THROWING THINGS AROUND—AND WE'RE NOT EVEN MARRIED YET!

TALK ABOUT MAGIC!

Have you seen

Admiral

AIR CONDITIONERS AND REFRIGERATORS

FERDINAND

By Mik

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins

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Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives Oct. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Oct. 21 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Oct. 23 from Manila.
Sails Oct. 24 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"

Arrives Oct. 31 from Japan.
Sails Nov. 1 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Bazaar, Khorramshahr, Kuwait & Bahrain.

"STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives Nov. 9 from Singapore.
Sails Nov. 9 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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